

Tanker Is Attacked in Gulf After Iranian Warning to Iraq

United Press International

ABU DHABI — Unidentified aircraft attacked a Japanese-chartered tanker on Thursday as it carried Saudi Arabian oil east of the Gulf state of Qatar, the Gulf News Agency said.

Shipping officials said that the attack close to Iran's Lavan Island, appeared to have been carried out by Iran, but neither Iran nor Iraq made any immediate mention of the raid.

The 270,000-ton Primrose, a Liberian-registered tanker on charter to a Japanese shipping company, was hit several hours after it loaded crude oil at Saudi Arabia's main Gulf oil port, Ras Tanura, the Great south of Kharg on June 24.

On June 27, Iraq struck again, setting afire the 260,000-ton Swiss-operated supertanker Thiruvon. Eight crew members of the tanker, seven Spaniards and one West German, died in the blaze.

The tanker, loaded with 250,000 tons of Iranian crude, burned for four days until Dutch firefights managed to tow the vessel to Bandar Abbas where the Great was hit.

On July 1, Iraq claimed to have destroyed five vessels and said Iraqi planes had wrecked two others. But independent shipping sources confirmed only two successful strikes.

The 10,205-ton South Korean freighter Wonjin caught fire in a missile attack and four of its crew members were injured. The 13,316-ton Alexander Dyo, a Cypriot-registered freighter, was hit and two of its Filipino crew died in the attack.

Iraq has claimed justification for its attacks on Iranian shipping routes by saying that Iran's oil trade provides funds for the war.

Iraq has said it will not allow ships from any nation to pass the Gulf if its oil exports are endangered. This week, Iran repeated a threat to close the Strait of Hormuz near the mouth of the Gulf.

Ten crew members were killed and at least 10 others were injured in the Iraqi attacks south on Kharg Island, Iran's main oil export terminal, and near the entrance to the port of Bandar Khomeini.

More than 40 neutral tankers and ships have been hit in the Gulf this year, most of them by Iraq.

The latest Iraqi bombardments of Iran-bound traffic in the Gulf followed a two-week lull in attacks on vessels.

The lull, which coincided with an agreement brought about by the

United Nations under which the two countries agreed to halt attacks on civilian targets on land, raised hopes that the truce might be extended to the sea.

But Iraq struck the 325,000-ton Greek-registered tanker Alexander the Great south of Kharg on June 24.

Mr. Gharazi said he would not raise the question of Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations at next week's Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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Diplomatic sources said last week that a jetty to the west of Kharg Island, which can accommodate tankers of up to 500,000 tons, was put out of operation by the Iraqi air raid.

The Iraqis have launched many attacks on Iranian and neutral ships around Kharg and the June 24 raid was apparently their first major hit on the island itself.

Mr. Gharazi also confirmed that Iran had withheld payment of nearly \$11 million to Japan as repayment of loans for a joint petrochemical complex in Bandar Abbas.

He said the money had been withheld because the Japanese had not carried out work they were contracted to do on the complex. "This non-payment was out because of inability to pay," he said.

"It is part of an increasing drive on the part of the Soviet authorities to isolate their people from foreign contacts and to repress legitimate expression of differing political and social views, except under conditions which are under the complete control of the authorities," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Purnell, a political officer, and Mr. Glass, who is in the consular section, were detained for two hours Wednesday, then released. The U.S. Embassy has formally protested their detention.

The two U.S. diplomats were the focus of an attack in the Soviet press earlier this year. They were accused of being involved in an effort to organize the departure to the West of Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of the dissident nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

"Soviet conduct in this case has been reprehensible and totally unacceptable, and we condemn it," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Hughes said the diplomats were engaged in proper, normal activities and their detention was in violation of the Vienna Convention that grants immunity from any form of arrest or detention. He said the Soviet government compounded the incident by refusing to let the diplomats to contact immediately the U.S. Embassy.

President Ronald Reagan called the Soviet action "very rude and unnecessary," but said it was too serious "in the sense of taking a hostage or something."

■ Jackson Disputes Reagan

Mr. Jackson strongly denied on Tuesday Mr. Reagan's suggestion that his trip to Cuba might have been illegal, United Press International reported from Greenville, South Carolina. He said the U.S. State Department had cooperated with him fully.

Mr. Jackson said he had simply made a moral appeal to free prisoners from Cuban jails, as opposed to engaging in negotiations himself.

In Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, criticized Mr. Reagan's warning, "Whoever is working in this direction could not hurt our parents' cause," she said. The limitations of Mr. Jackson could not endanger the efforts the American administration is undertaking right now."

In a speech prepared for delivery at dedication ceremonies for a high-technology auto assembly plant, Mr. Reagan said his administration's economic policies helped rescue the U.S. auto industry from "the edge of a catastroph-

ical" that had been building for 20 years.

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A university spokesman in Hempstead, New York, said Carlton Phillips, a biology professor at the university since 1970, had been told that he was being investigated because of his friends, with no other explanation.

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3 Influential Women Back Mondale Even if Running Mate Is a Man

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

T. PAUL, Minnesota — A delegation of 23 women, many of them known feminists and politicians, urged Walter F. Mondale on Tuesday to select a female running mate, but they made it plain that would work only for him if he chose a man instead.

"The women, who flew here Tuesday morning for the two-hour meeting with Mr. Mondale, emphasized at a news conference that they would abide by his choice. To a person, we said, it's your choice," reported Ann Richards, Texas state treasurer. "We said, sonally and politically we will support your decision."

Another participant, Anne Dore, a former aide to President Carter, described the meeting as extremely positive. Although women pressed Mr. Mondale to choose a woman, Mrs. Wexler said, he told them that it was his choice.

"The important issue is who's the vice-presidential candidate, but the crucial issue is who's the presidential candidate," said Miss Bellows.

MARY MINK, a former congresswoman from Hawaii who now serves on the Honolulu City Council, said that having a woman on the

ticker with Mr. Mondale would guarantee success in November.

"It will mobilize millions of women who are now outside, not involved in the campaign," she said. "It will electrify this campaign like nothing ever will. That is what we wanted to have, an opportunity, as a group to discuss with the vice-president today, and I think we were successful."

The meeting with Mr. Mondale, which was led by Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council, followed increasing pressure from feminist groups.

Last weekend, the National Organization for Women approved a resolution urging that a woman be nominated from the convention floor if Mr. Mondale failed to select one. At Wednesday's news conference, Judy Goldsmith, the author, Sharon Percy Rockefeller, who chairs the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; Blandina Cardenas, a member of the Senate Commission on Civil Rights, and Carol Tucker Foreman, an assistant secretary of agriculture under Mr. Carter.

"The important issue is who's the vice-presidential candidate, but the crucial issue is who's the presidential candidate," said Miss Bellows.

U.S. to Test Doppler Radar to Detect Wind Shear

udden, Violent Changes in Airflow Are Among Aviation's Worst Hazards

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government is stepping up its efforts to spot the problem of wind shear, which has emerged as one of the first safety hazards bedeviling the aviation industry.

he effort was underscored yesterday when the National Center

Atmospheric Research announced that scientists were starting to use an experimental radar near the Denver airport this week in a test project to warn of

shears, abrupt changes in the direction or speed of airflow that take pilots by surprise and can be fatal at low levels.

The new Doppler radar, aimed at detecting the relative motion of the stormy air, is a key element in a broad attack on the problem, including intensified training of pilots in avoiding wind shear — that's taken on increasing urgency as a toll of accidents and near accidents has persisted.

Official concern grew two years ago when wind shear caused the crash of a Pan American World Airways Boeing 727 taking off

from New Orleans, killing 153 people.

On May 31, a United Airlines Boeing 727 taking off from Stapleton International Airport in Denver struck a radio installation 10 feet (about 3 meters) off the ground and more than 1,000 feet past the end of the runway when a wind shear robbed the airplane of its ability to climb normally. The plane received two gashes in its belly that prevented pressurization, but the pilots were able to land safely.

John McCarthy, director of the research project, said in the current issue of the magazine Weatherwise that there have been at least 27 civilian airline accidents and incidents involving wind shear since 1964. A total of 491 people have been killed and 206 injured as a result.

Tuesday's announcement of the Doppler radar test at Denver underscored the proliferation of measures to minimize the hazard of wind shear. The National Center for Atmospheric Research, whose headquarters are in nearby Boulder, is financed primarily by the

National Science Foundation. The Denver test, due to run 45 days, is being carried out under a special \$308,000 grant from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Meantime, heavy stress is being put on other measures. These include expansion and improvement of an existing network of low-level wind-shear detection systems; pilot education and training; use of advanced simulators to perfect pilot techniques for coping with wind shear; further testing of cockpit instruments already installed; and development of airborne devices that will detect wind-shear.

A first-generation detection system, already installed in 60 terminal areas and slated for 60 more, has several shortcomings that the Doppler radar approach being tested in Denver is planned to overcome. The current system detects those wind shear close to ground level, which limits its value for showing what a plane's crew may expect higher up. And the 6 to 12 wind gauges making up an installation in a single terminal area are so scattered that a severe wind shear can slip between them.

Research has shown that the typical shear that has brought danger to so many aircraft is associated with a downward burst of cool air usually recognized by a visible rain shaft" under a thundercloud.

When the downburst or microburst hits the surface, Mr. McCarthy explained, it spreads out in every direction, "much like a stream of water gushing from a garden hose on a concrete surface."

A pilot flying in to a wind shear first encounters excess air moving over the plane's wings as the spreading of the downburst is toward the plane. This headwind provides extra lift.

Quickly the plane passes under the center of the downburst, which exerts a downward push. And immediately it starts into an area where the horizontal spread of air is in the same direction the plane is flying. The headwind has turned into a tailwind. The excess airflow over the wings has gone, and the airflow is abnormally low, bringing a loss of lift. This loss, coupled with the downward push, can be fatal if the microburst is severe enough and the plane is at a very low altitude.

Under General Alvarez, Honduras supported large-scale joint military maneuvers, agreed to accept a regional training center where many Salvadoran soldiers were trained by Americans and tolerated the presence of CIA-backed Nicaraguan exiles trying to overthrow the Sandinist government.

Since April, the present commander, General Walter López Reyes, has made new demands on the United States. For example, at the request of Honduras, the United States has increased the number of Honduran soldiers trained at the U.S.-staffed center.

Mr. Negroponte said the Honduras had also asked the United States to reduce the size of joint military exercises held in Honduras because of the financial strain on the Honduran military.

Honduran military leaders said

they also have begun a crackdown on the Nicaraguan exiles operating in their country.

The Hondurans have asked the exiles to move a military hospital and to slowly remove any operations they have in the country, according to Honduran military officials.

Leaders of the Nicaraguan exiles denied that they had been asked to leave the country or had received orders from the Honduran government to cease operations.

Honduras Asking for Revisions in Military Pact With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

under which Americans operate in Honduras began in April after General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was removed as commander in chief of the armed forces.

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has supported large-scale joint military maneuvers, agreed to accept a regional training center where many Salvadoran soldiers were trained by Americans and tolerated the presence of CIA-backed Nicaraguan exiles trying to overthrow the Sandinist government.

Asked if the Soviet-made missiles were now in El Salvador, Mr. Cienfuegos said: "I pray that it is not true."

U.S. military sources said the rebels might have had the missiles for almost a year but had not used them to avoid fueling U.S. charges that they are armed by Communist countries.

Salvadorean officials and their U.S. advisers believe widespread use of SAMs could neutralize the A-37 fighters and Huey helicopters that regularly strafe strongholds of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella guerrilla organization.

El Salvador has a small air force of about six combat jets and 20 helicopters that military experts say could be quickly crippled by effective use of the missiles.

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U.S. Still Strengthening Forces in the Caribbean

Profile Remains High in Grenada; Training Is Stepped Up Elsewhere

By Charles J. Hanley

The Associated Press

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Eight months after the invasion of Grenada, the United States is steadily putting more muscle into the security forces that keep watch over half-dozen islands strung across the Caribbean.

The U.S. military profile remains highest in Grenada, where U.S. Coast Guard cutters patrol off St. George's harbor, army helicopters shadow the beaches and jeeps of the military police patrol lush valleys filled with banana and breadfruit trees.

But the Pentagon has stepped up training and supply activities in other islands as well, from Jamaica in the west to Barbados in the east. It has sent Green Berets, members of the army's Special Forces, to train their security units and shipped in uniforms and stoves, automatic weapons and patrol boats to upgrade their military stocks.

In Grenada, U.S. officials report, the United States is preparing to enter a normally off-limits area for police training — to speed the day when the 200 or so U.S. troops can be withdrawn. Leftists say the Reagan administration is strengthening the security network to suppress popular leftist movements.

Some Caribbean leaders say the United States should do still more, including sponsoring a regional eastern Caribbean army to supplement the islands' individual defenses.

Among the nine states of the English-speaking Caribbean, only four — Jamaica, Antigua-Barbuda, Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago — have military forces. The biggest of them is Jamaica's 1,700-member

Defense Force. The other islands have only police.

"The smaller islands need a regional defense force," said John Osborne of the island of Montserrat. He is chairman of the six-island Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

A few men with guns, Mr. Osborne said, could overwhelm a government on one of the tiny island states.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of United States, visiting the Caribbean in February, said Washington would consider helping establish a collective military force.

The Barbados military then presented U.S. officials with a blueprint for an 1,800-member regional army, costing at least \$60 million to set up. But the Reagan administration has not embraced the expensive plan.

"It's on the back burner," said a U.S. diplomat in the region, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. He said the first priority was to develop airlift capability for the "regional security system" that already exists.

Under that system, six eastern Caribbean governments — Barbados, Antigua-Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent-Grenadines — have agreed to consider sending their own forces to other islands if asked to do so in emergencies.

This two-year-old "paper" arrangement for collective defense was offered as the legal basis for the October 1983 invasion of Grenada by more than 5,000 U.S. Army and Marine troops and several hundred soldiers and police from Jamaica and the eastern Caribbean allies.

The U.S. Army military police units who remain in Grenada are largely filling ordinary police functions.

Working with the Americans is a 425-member Caribbean Peacekeeping Force, consisting of 300 Jamaican soldiers, and police and military from six eastern Caribbean islands.

U.S. law normally prohibits police training, but selected constables from St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other islands are designated as "special services," or paramilitary units.

A Grenadian police force of up to 500 members is being trained at a police academy in Barbados and by the British, the former colonial power. Once the force is ready, the U.S. and Caribbean units can leave Grenada.

The United States has now offered to help speed the task by conducting basic training to weed out unqualified police candidates.

U.S. officials said the proposal has received Washington's approval because it would not involve training in police techniques.

Even before the Grenada invasion, Jamaica and the United States were stepping up military cooperation. The Jamaican military is now sending personnel to Puerto Rico and to the U.S. Army Ranger school for training.

The expanded U.S. training and military-cooperation role takes several forms. In a three-month period,

about 60 U.S. Army Special Forces instructors in Jamaica and six other islands provided basic infantry training to hundreds of Caribbean soldiers and police, the units that rotate in and out of Grenada.

Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia, three-member U.S. Coast Guard teams are now training new coast guardsmen in those small states.

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The expanded U.S. role clearly has improved the tiny defense forces of the region.

"I'd say we're in three times better shape now than we ever were — transportation, weapons, everything," said a Jamaican sergeant, a 20-year veteran.

But some concern is voiced.

"We're watching this U.S. military aid program carefully," said Paul Robertson, general secretary of Jamaica's left-of-center opposition, the People's National Party. "We would like to see the Caribbean as a zone of peace."

In Grenada, a new leftist party vows to make the foreign military presence an issue in Grenadian elections expected late this year.

Grenada is "an occupied country," said George Louison, a leader of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, named for the Marxist prime minister whose killing by radical leftists led to October's invasion. "We cannot just sit around and not deal with the issue of the sovereignty and independence of Grenada."

However, the U.S.-Caribbean contingent has not encountered major hostility from the population, which seemed generally to welcome the invasion.

The walkout could be costly in economic as well as political terms.

Bolivia, the poorest of the South American nations, is four months behind on payments of its \$4.4 billion in foreign debt and cannot afford to send an Olympic team to Los Angeles. Finance Minister Oscar Bonilla said the strike could cost the economy \$15 million to \$17 million a day.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Peña went on national tele-

U.S. Citizen Is Awaiting Trial On Spy Charge In Nicaragua

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — An American citizen is to go on trial this month on charges of spying for a U.S. diplomat who he said had paid him \$200 a week for six months, security officials say.

The man, William J. Luther, 52, was arrested in Managua on May 22 on a fraud charge. When an expired U.S. passport was found in his possession, he was questioned for a week by the state security police and confessed to espionage, authorities say.

The U.S. consul general, Robert Fretz, said he visited Mr. Luther at the offices of the state security police June 23 and saw no indication that Mr. Luther had been physically mistreated.

Mr. Luther said in an interview, which was set up by the authorities, that he received the Nicaraguan equivalent of \$200 per week from December 1982 to June 1983 from Albert J. Amori, then second officer in the political section of the U.S. Embassy.

U.S. diplomats have declined to discuss the charges.

If convicted, Mr. Luther faces up to 30 years in jail.

Mr. Luther said he was born in Washington to an American father and Nicaraguan mother, was raised in Nicaragua and has "always passed as a Nicaraguan."

The走 out could be costly in economic as well as political terms.

Bolivia, the poorest of the South American nations, is four months behind on payments of its \$4.4 billion in foreign debt and cannot afford to send an Olympic team to Los Angeles. Finance Minister Oscar Bonilla said the strike could cost the economy \$15 million to \$17 million a day.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Peña went on national tele-

Herald Tribune

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Homeland Created by South Africa Trying to Eject a Million Blacks, Researchers Say

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

ANNEBURG — One of the tribal homelands created by South Africa is trying to eject a million blacks, according to researchers at a university here.

Bophuthatswana, one of four homelands that

Africa regards as independent, is trying to

get blacks who are not members of the tribe, for whom the territory was estab-

lished, to leave. It works the other way around. Since

the African government began establishing all homelands for the majority black population 21 years ago, it has removed an estimated 3.5 million blacks from the main part

country and resettled them there.

Ironically, Bophuthatswana has gained a rep-

utation as the one comparative success story in

South Africa's attempt to defuse the black de-

mand for political rights by creating small tribal states.

It has a skillful leader, President Lucas Mangope, a former schoolmaster who has impressed white businessmen and encouraged some to invest there. The homeland has developed to the point where only 6 percent of its revenue comes in direct assistance from South Africa.

Its constitution contains a bill of rights, and Mr. Mangope says that Bophuthatswana is a refuge for blacks from South Africa's apartheid laws. He has written a book about it called "A Place for All."

According to its constitution, anyone can become a Bophuthatswana citizen after five years of residence. In fact, only members of the Tswana tribe are citizens. The South African legislation that gave the homeland nominal independence six years ago automatically made all Tswanas citizens, whether they live in the territory or not.

Mr. Keenan says these people, who number nearly 1 million, have been subjected to harassment by the Bophuthatswana government for several years. He contends that, despite its reputation among whites, Mr. Mangope's administration is increasingly unpopular among blacks

Other residents must apply for citizenship. Until recently, few had done so. Now the Bophuthatswana government is forcing those noncitizens to leave. It contends that they are squatters although, according to Mr. Keenan, most have been there since long before the homeland was declared independent.

Some are landowners, whole clans that bought land in special freehold areas north of Pretoria 30 or more years ago. Others settled there over the years to be within commuting distance of jobs in Pretoria and the industrialized Witwatersrand. Many were born there.

Mr. Keenan says these people, who number nearly 1 million, have been subjected to harassment by the Bophuthatswana government for several years. He contends that, despite its reputation among whites, Mr. Mangope's administration is increasingly unpopular among blacks

and that it is turning on the non-Tswanas as scapegoats.

When the initial harassment failed to force the non-Tswanas out, Mr. Keenan says, the Bophuthatswana government passed a land law in August prohibiting noncitizens from occupying land or premises in the homeland, except with special permission which they had to get within 30 days.

Few got the permission, Mr. Keenan says, and when there was a scramble by the non-Tswanas to apply for citizenship they met with bureaucratic obstruction. Now, he says, people are being arrested indiscriminately under the new law.

The homeland's minister of lands and rural development, D.C. Mokale, referred to these arrests in a speech June 25 when he said the government's patience with the squatters had run out.

After adoption of the land law, Mr. Mokale said, the government had devised a strategy that would lead to the prosecution of the squatters and the "purging" of the "infested" areas.

Mr. Keenan describes the situation in some areas as "total anarchy."

"People are being arrested willy-nilly and abuses are rife," he said. "The authorities are exploiting the people's illiteracy and their lack of understanding of legal processes to make them pay fines when they think they are paying bail."

"Many have been kept in prison for up to two weeks before being brought to court. Relatives and defense lawyers have been given false information. Names and court rolls have been altered to confuse those charged and their lawyers."

"Some people have been fined," Mr. Keenan added, "and then immediately rearrested as second offenders. Many are now fleeing to escape the harassment."

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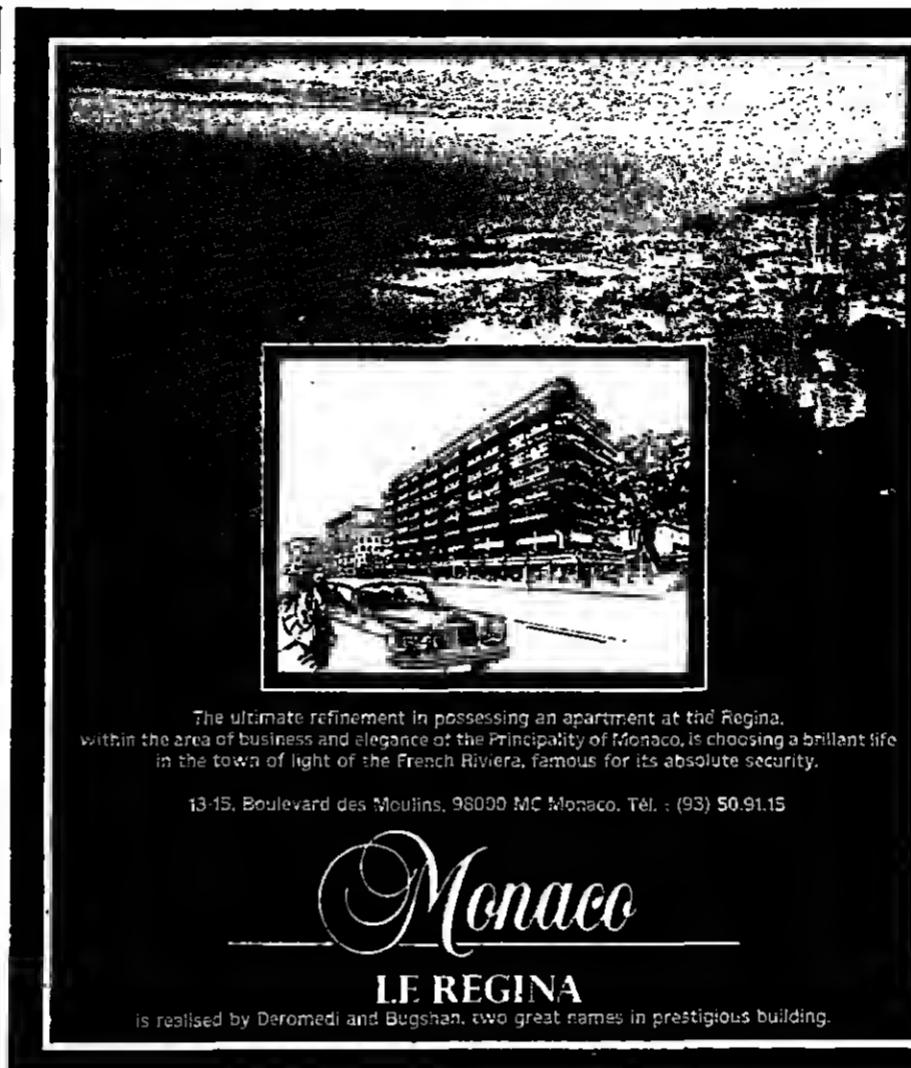
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The Biggest Tax Haven

Move over Netherlands Antilles. Watch out, Swiss bankers. Uncle Sam is setting up his own tax haven. No more need to create dummy corporations or sacrifice interest in numbered accounts. Big-time tax avoiders may soon be able to get the high interest and security of U.S. Treasury and triple-A corporate bonds without fear of the tax collector.

This opportunity is provided by the big tax bill recently passed by Congress, which requires tax withholding on interest paid to foreign investors. The repeal opens the way for the U.S. Treasury, along with corporate borrowers, to take full advantage of the sometimes shady billions floating around the anonymous Eurobond market. The Treasury usually favors extension rather than repeal of withholding measures. But its need for new markets for its burgeoning debt has overshadowed its traditional commitment to honest tax-paying.

The respectable argument for repeal of withholding is that it will remove artificial barriers to the free flow of capital. But for most foreign investors, tax withholding is a barrier, buying U.S. securities only if they want to cheat their own countries' tax systems. Most countries have signed treaties with the United States, which in return for concessions important to the United States, either eliminate or reduce withholding for their citizens. The only catch is that, to benefit from treaty exemptions or credits, foreign investors have to let their own governments know about their investment income, which many do not want to do.

While supporters of repeal prefer to speak of tax "sheltering" rather than ugly old tax cheating, there is no ambiguity about the expected source of interest among foreign investors. Experts advise the Treasury that it will not be able to peddle its securities in the Eurobond market unless it eliminates all disclosure requirements and, either directly or indirectly, converts to the anonymous bearer bonds traded on the Eurobond market — propositions that the Treasury is now considering.

The Treasury Department hopes that attracting more foreign capital will help reduce U.S. interest rates and hence lower the value of the dollar on foreign exchanges. But in the short run, as some people predicted, repeal of withholding added to upward pressure on the dollar. The dollar not only surged on the news that repeal had passed, but even rose 10 days earlier on a premature rumor of passage. That is more bad news for U.S. exports.

This blatant attempt to persuade foreign investors to finance still more of the U.S. debt will add to America's woes, to allies who are struggling with recovery problems far more severe than America's. Nor will it make them inclined to help the United States track down its own big-time tax avoiders when they take refuge in foreign markets. If Congress does not find the idea of converting America into the world's largest tax haven repugnant enough in itself, perhaps these more practical considerations will persuade it to change its mind.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Playing Visa Politics

It bears saying again: Americans are the losers whenever a politically controversial foreigner is denied a visit to the United States. Americans were the gainers when the Reagan administration reversed itself and admitted Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadorean rightist. Like it or not, he is an influential figure, the runner-up in a presidential election, and his views need to be heard and examined. But this argument cuts across the spectrum.

To give an evenhanded appearance to its past exclusion of Mr. d'Aubuisson, the administration also denied visas to Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, political allies of the leftist insurgents. In the case of Mr. Ungo, a Social Democrat, it was alleged that on a previous trip he collected money for guerrillas.

Mr. Zamora was accused of failing to condemn the killing of a U.S. military adviser. Both allegations were denied, just as Mr. d'Aubuisson denied any part in a recent plot to kill Thomas Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. But American critics were finally able to confront the rightist leader.

His admission was also defended as a way of encouraging him to play by democratic rules. But what by democratic rule is the exclusion of Mr. Ungo and Mr. Zamora justified? Visas are not merit badges; admission does not imply approval of any visitor's politics. It offers Americans a chance to test the soundness of those beliefs — a test that the administration's arguments for exclusion continue to fail.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

If She Helps the Ticket

On one side, Walter Mondale has been bearing some infuriating demands. If he wants to win in November, feminist says, he has to nominate a woman to run with him. Otherwise, Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, has said, "I don't know how we can go out to women and say 'Here's something to work for.'"

On the other side, traditionalists sputter at what sounds like impudent presumption. The test of a candidate, they pronounce, should be gender but qualification to be president.

It is a dismaying dialogue on both sides.

The feminists suffer from a crippling coarseness of style. They may sometimes feel embarrassed, driven to shrillness. But if, as a matter of pure political arithmetic, they are right about putting a woman on the ticket, that should be obvious to any serious presidential candidate. If not, issuing threats sounds even more shrill.

Yet to be shrill is no worse than to be righteous, like the people who say the women vice presidential candidates so far proposed lack the requisite standing and experience. Why, it is said, none of them is even a senator.

Where is it written that only senators are qualified to become president? Surely Ronald Reagan does not subscribe to that maxim. Or that mere representatives are not qualified, like Geraldine Ferraro of Queens? Representative Morris Udall, who lost New Hampshire to Jimmy Carter by a hair in 1976, must surely

be gender but qualification to be president.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Lebanon is Lebanese Business

Again there is the glimmer of hope that [Lebanese leaders] are edging toward a modus vivendi to the greater Beirut area which would permit a semblance of normal life and provide a basis for political reforms in the future. Whether that happens will depend in large part on the extent to which the most powerful factions, especially the Christian Maronite militias, have correctly interpreted the events of the last nine months. They have to accept that the domestic affairs of Lebanon are not a vital

Western interest. While American marines occupied the shouting gallery around Beirut airport, President Reagan persuaded himself to the contrary. Few people believed it then and even fewer believe it now. The Lebanese must be encouraged to believe that the fate of their country is in their own hands. It has been convenient, and sometimes correct, for Lebanon to blame others for contributing to their successive crises. The less they can honestly employ that argument, the greater the chances of building on this week's modest successes.

— The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR JULY 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Turkey vs. Russia in Persia

ST. PETERSBURG — The Persian situation has now become the chief subject of discussion in the press. It is no longer merely the case of a neighboring State in a condition of anarchy; it is the "Russian Morocco," as people are beginning to call it. The Young Turks are desirous of celebrating their entrance into the family of constitutional States by victories on the battlefield. A war between Russia and Turkey for Persia, or in Persia, is not an impossibility. Russia has sent troops to Tabriz, has spent a million roubles in Persia, and is preparing to send an expedition to Teheran. Can she be now expected to beat a retreat because she meets with a certain hostility in the country and great hostility from the agents of Turkey? It is very probable that Russia will take the risk and that a conflict with Turkey is imminent.

1934: Dock Crisis in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — After hours of the severest strike rioting the country has witnessed in years, in which eighteen persons were wounded [on July 5] by gunfire, several of them critically, and scores of others were gassed or injured by clubs and stones, Acting-Governor Frank Merriam ordered the National Guard to take over the San Francisco waterfront as attempts by the city's Industrial Association to break the longshoremen's blockade threatened further serious violence. As the Acting-Governor prepared to proclaim martial law, 2,000 militiamen with full field equipment moved into the strike zone. Little progress is being made by President Roosevelt's special mediation board, whose proposals for arbitration of the dispute have been rejected by both shippers and longshoremen.



How to Reduce the Deficit? Give Away \$10 Billion

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Congress, the White House and some of America's largest corporations, working together, have put over a huge tax grab that will cost the nation's citizens billions of dollars.

What the headlines said last week was that Congress had passed the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, reducing federal spending by \$13 billion and raising taxes by \$50 billion. What the headlines did not say was that this complex bill contains hundreds of tax changes, including some outrageous new loopholes and giveaways for big corporations.

The biggest one — a forgiveness of \$10 billion to \$12 billion in taxes for General Electric, Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas, Allied Chemical, Dow and others using an export-incentive shelter called DISC — was engineered on behalf of the Reagan administration by Senator Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican who chairs the Senate Finance Committee.

There are other special-interest tax provisions that Mr. Dole and the Democratic chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Daniel Rostenkowski, allowed to get through in what was touted as a "deficit reduction" bill. For example, by repealing a 30-percent withholding tax on interest payments to foreigners, Congress effectively wiped out future taxation on interest paid by the Treasury and corporations to foreigners. This creates an enormous new tax-evasion scheme, with the United States replacing the Netherlands Antilles as the main global tax haven.

Also created was a new demand for dollar investments, putting further pressure on worldwide interest rates at a time when the Third World is in trouble trying to pay off existing debt at the current high rates.

But the giveaway of \$10 billion to \$12 billion takes the cake.

The bill forgives all taxes on \$25 billion in deferred income earned by corporations since 1971 through DISC subsidiaries — paper entities created for the express purpose of sheltering export-related income from taxation. Some of the members of the House committee never knew what was going on or what they were voting for," says an insider.

The DISC idea — the acronym stands for Domestic International

Sales Corporation — was sold by the Nixon administration in 1971 as a tax "deferral" plan to stimulate exports. All a corporation had to do was create a paper subsidiary — it needn't have employees, operations or any substance whatever. Export income could be channeled through DISC. Half of that income was tax-free so long as the income was held in DISC and reinvested in export trade.

The taxes were said to be "deferred" to make it kosher under the international trade rules of GATT. But this enormous gift — an export subsidy Americans never talk about while complaining about other nations' unfair subsidies — kept on growing and brought increased objections from European nations that the GATT rules were being violated.

Under pressure from the White House, Mr. Dole contrived a way of meeting these objections by changing the DISC device into one called Foreign Sales Corporation. FSCs, also

subsidies of the U.S. corporations, would, however, be incorporated in foreign countries. That apparently allows exemption from U.S. taxes of 16

percent of the combined export earnings of the FSC and the parent.

As part of the transition from DISC to FSC, the corporations not only will be allowed to distribute the \$25 billion in income, tax-free, from their DISCs to the parent companies, but do not even have to continue to invest this income in export-related assets. So much for the pretense that DISCs were needed to boost exports.

DISC was a fake from the start, as Harvard law professor and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stanley S. Surrey warned repeatedly at the time. But it was defended by succeeding administrations. President Carter talked boldly of scrapping DISC, then copied out.

President Nixon's Treasury secretary, John Connally, who sold the plan in 1971 as a "deferral," tells me that "Congress was wrong" to forgive the taxes due through DISC — that forgiveness had not been contemplated.

As late as 1977, for example, many regulations were still based on the "emergency" of World War II. The 1977 law required a president to follow certain procedures in, for example, imposing a foreign economic embargo. Except in time of actual war, Congress said, he must first find an external threat, declare a national emergency, if possible consult with Congress and in any event report to Congress every six months thereafter. The law also included a grandfather clause allowing existing emergency regulations to continue.

When the Reagan administration banned travel to Cuba in 1982, it claimed to be acting under the grandfather clause. The United States had had a trade embargo on Fidel Castro's Cuba since 1962; the familiar example is the exclusion of Havana cigars. The administration said travel came under the economic boycott.

The precise legal question was what Congress intended in the grandfather clause. Legislative history is often ambiguous, but here it pointed overwhelmingly in one direction: that Congress did not mean to let trade embargoes be extended to new matters. A clause giving a broader scope to the grandfather clause was deleted from the bill in committee.

Anyone who doubts that legislative history can be so convincing need only read the opinions in Regan vs. Wald. The dissent by Justices Blackmun, joined by Justices Brennan, Marshall and Powell, canvassed the history with meticulous care. In a brief separate opinion Justice Powell said he thought the administration may well have been wise to ban travel to Cuba, but that the Blackmun analysis "unmistakably demonstrates" that it could not do so this way.

The majority opinion, by Justice Rehnquist, was cavalier in its treatment of the legislative history, brushing aside facts that did not fit what was evidently a preordained conclusion. If Justice Rehnquist seemed merely to go through the motions of analysis that was because analysis was less important to him than an underlying premise that courts must allow presidents broad power to act as they think best in the interest of national security and foreign policy.

The Justice Department had struck the same note in asking the Supreme Court to stay, and then reverse, a unanimous decision against the ban by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. To let the decision stand, the department argued, would raise troubling problems for the president's conduct of foreign policy, denying him needed "flexibility."

But the talk of foreign policy danger was irrelevant. Requiring the president to comply with the 1977 act would not have kept him from banning travel to Cuba. It would only have made him follow some not-very-burdensome rules, and account to Congress. The Reagan administration was determined to avoid even that minimum level of accountability. That is what the case was about.

The court was asked to do a rather modest thing: say that the president must turn square corners. Instead it said he can do no wrong. That is what makes the decision so important, and so ominous to those who believe in the Madisonian system of limited and divided governmental power.

During the Korean War 32 years ago, the Supreme Court held, despite real national security concerns, that President Truman went beyond his authority when he seized steel mills to avoid a strike. The decision has been a landmark of American freedom, an assurance that even presidents have to follow the rules. Is it still?

The Court Kowtows To Power

This is the first of two articles.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A Supreme Court decision written in dry lawyers' language can signal a transforming change in the court's view of the American system. That happened on Thursday last week in a case called Regan vs. Wald. Its implications, it was the court's most important judgment of this or any recent term.

The immediate issue was the lawfulness of a 1982 Treasury Department order forbidding most Americans to spend money on travel to Cuba. By a vote of five to four, the court upheld the order.

For Americans who consider the right to travel where they will an important aspect of liberty, it was a depressing result. But what really mattered was the way the majority reached that result — by taking a worshipful view of executive power, by virtually assuming that anything the executive branch does under the label "foreign policy" is lawful.

The legality of the Reagan administration's travel ban turns on a statute passed by Congress in 1977 to limit the presidential practice of issuing sweeping orders under ill-defined and endless "national emergencies." As late as 1977, for example, many regulations were still based on the "emergency" of World War II.

The 1977 law required a president to follow certain procedures in, for example, imposing a foreign economic embargo. Except in time of actual war, Congress said, he must first find an external threat, declare a national emergency, if possible consult with Congress and in any event report to Congress every six months thereafter.

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When the Reagan administration banned travel to Cuba in 1982, it claimed to be acting under the grandfather clause.

The United States had had a trade embargo on Fidel Castro's Cuba since 1962; the familiar example is the exclusion of Havana cigars. The administration said travel came under the economic boycott.

The precise legal question was what Congress intended in the grandfather clause. Legislative history is often ambiguous, but here it pointed overwhelmingly in one direction: that Congress did not mean to let trade embargoes be extended to new matters. A clause giving a broader scope to the grandfather clause was deleted from the bill in committee.

Anyone who doubts that legislative history can be so convincing need only read the opinions in Regan vs. Wald. The dissent by Justices Blackmun, joined by Justices Brennan, Marshall and Powell, canvassed the history with meticulous care. In a brief separate opinion Justice Powell said he thought the administration may well have been wise to ban travel to Cuba, but that the Blackmun analysis "unmistakably demonstrates" that it could not do so this way.

The majority opinion, by Justice Rehnquist, was cavalier in its treatment of the legislative history, brushing aside facts that did not fit what was evidently a preordained conclusion. If Justice Rehnquist seemed merely to go through the motions of analysis that was because analysis was less important to him than an underlying premise that courts must allow presidents broad power to act as they think best in the interest of national security and foreign policy.

The Justice Department had struck the same note in asking the Supreme Court to stay, and then reverse, a unanimous decision against the ban by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. To let the decision stand, the department argued, would raise troubling problems for the president's conduct of foreign policy, denying him needed "flexibility."

But the talk of foreign policy danger was irrelevant. Requiring the president to comply with the 1977 act would not have kept him from banning travel to Cuba. It would only have made him follow some not-very-burdensome rules, and account to Congress. The Reagan administration was determined to avoid even that minimum level of accountability. That is what the case was about.

The court was asked to do a rather modest thing: say that the president must turn square corners. Instead it said he can do no wrong. That is what makes the decision so important, and so ominous to those who believe in the Madisonian system of limited and divided governmental power.

During the Korean War 32 years ago, the Supreme Court held, despite real national security concerns, that President Truman went beyond his authority when he seized steel mills to avoid a strike. The decision has been a landmark of American freedom, an assurance that even presidents have to follow the rules. Is it still?

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Anti-Nuclear Resentment

In response to the report "Dutch Assembly Approves Plan on Deployment" (June 15) by Tyler Marshall:

The writer alleges that opposition to the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe has waned since their deployment began late last year. Not so — resentment against their stationing has increased, as reflected in public opinion polls and membership of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. True, owing to the severe pressure on the media by our respective governments, such opposition is either not reported or belittled.

On Saturday, June 9, a large demonstration in London protested against the nuclear arms race, asking President Reagan to take his missiles back to America. On June 11, the International Herald Tribune ran a photograph of the demonstration that showed the only pro-Reagan

banner. Most other papers chose not to report the event at all.

NATO's decision in 1979 to introduce a new generation of nuclear missiles has shattered the broad consensus that existed between the major parties on matters of defense. Some correspondents have hailed the deployment in the face of opposition as a "victory." What has been quashed? Arms control, security, democracy and common sense.

ROSE KNIGHT
Canterbury, England

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and to the point. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
WEEKEND

**A Poet in Exile:
Notes on Brecht
in New York**

by Edith Sloss

SAT in the front seat upstair in the double-decker bus on New York's Fifth Avenue, not to the famous man. When the Flatiron Building loomed out of the dusk, he was moved. He told me that his father had bought back a paperweight in its from a trip in America and put it on his desk. As a boy he had sat at it; to him it always meant America.

Downtown we went to the times theater on Madison Street under the Manhattan Bridge. The vast place was only half filled. The audience — talking, reading newspapers, buying peanuts in vendors, littering the floor with shells — seemed hardly to mind action onstage: gesticulating people in bright silk clothes and face, wooden sticks cleaving, warriors climbing over chairs to a city. The story was known to every Chinese in the audience; they could enter the stories claiming their lives to them at any time.

The famous man next to me — small, hunched forward, silent — did not find the events on stage the least boring, but the rest of us chattered almost as much as the Chinese. They were Central European intellectuals, me or less famous where they came from, now displaced and unknown in America. Knowing they were lost, I was surprised how close their mannerisms resembled those of the middle-class ends of my parents I had despised so long.

They embarrassed me by calling me "the little painter," not only because I was the youngest, but probably because they were

inured that I was going an honest-to-goodness American school, I so already less of refugee than they.

I had come along to set Elizabeth Bergner, having had a crush on all the little girls my age, staring for hours at a photo of her I had hung over a teen-ager's bed, as Viola dressed as a boy, as she had until now, and that in her stead there was only Bert.

That his father was a businessman who had kept a paperweight on his desk is my own, that his friends were so bourgeois,

I disappointed about all that, in his studio on 57th Street were all we had the young woman whom Brecht lived with had

at ordering drinks and trays of smorgasbord from the Danish

tavern across the street — that was too much for an earnest

student like me.

"Offering all its fancy food, smoking those fat cigars," I comined when again with my friend Langerhans, with whom I had a basic existence in a West 70s rooming house, "for a man to writes for people!" But Langerhans merely quoted Brecht's words: "Or be who lives in affluence lives pleasantly."

The next time saw Brecht he puzzled me even more. As arranged, I had come do some drawings for him, because, while trying to through sties at the Art Students' League, I had been working factories and a waitress, and this seemed to be a more adequate of earning living.

As I walked to the studio with the big slanting skylight I saw we're quite site. The room looked large and the filtered sunlight made it seemly. Brecht waved his cigar at one of the many wicker

chairs, "ere not much other furniture: a grand piano aped with books, a table, somewhere a double couch. A small door in a kit-suit. I sat down. He sat opposite and looked at me

somewhat. last he said: "Draw yourself."

I bad never seen him to make illustrations for some of his writings, myself? "Yes, draw yourself. Nude." He stuck at his ear and died. "You know, in one of those unzichting attitudes you're in the night when you were here." *Unzichtig*, I had honestly never had that word. Only much later did I find out it was the German's unseemly or immodest. But I understood what he meant, earing always the art student's uniform — old jeans — I must have looked around, sprawled even, maybe with a leg over the arm a chair that earlier evening. Apparently this European man, with sild-shinned uprightness, interpreted this American liberty of cossing and moving in his own way, had perhaps been disapproving, any rate had been excited by it. "You do draw the nude in ass, isn't you?" he went on. "So why not? So why not?" It was reasonable, but impossible.

I sat frozen with the sketchbook in my lap. When he got up to me, I moved to another chair and then to another. I was so shy, "I like his writing," I thought, "I am living with Langerhans — how can I push away a famous man?" — and then this cigar was this unshaven cheek. In the end our peculiar mimet, this weird stalking as we moved all over the studio, was interrupted by a corbell. A group of visitors came in behind a pudgy bespectacled man; I think it was Kurt Weill. I was glad, even if again I was reduced as "the little painter."

ack at the Art Students' League, I bragged I had met the famous

Bertolt Brecht, but not even the kids in the Young Communists

igue knew who he was. I explained that he had written the script

"Hangmen Also Die," but few had heard about that unsuccessful

Hollywood film. (In the movie, Brecht described what was taking

ce in Europe then. Because it was too horrible, the public did not

want to exist. In the 1960s, in a small neighborhood movie in Rome

it foisted first time myself. The people in the audience, who had

through those experiences themselves, sat chilled and sad.)

went back to the studio on 57th Street a few more times, with and

out Langerhans. There were interminable political discussions

i conjectures in which I hardly listened. I was used to this kind of

ng because Langerhans's friends, like Brecht's, were given to

ever unearthing on how Hitler had come to power and how the

Communist Party had done so little to stop it. It was the

st. and for me in my early 20s too remote, so I usually daydreamed

instincts of the older voices. Now that no one told me to

re, I was drawing. Harry Sternberg, our teacher at the League, had

me get into the habit of carrying a sketchbook and pen, to

serv and draw: in the subway, in the automat, in company. So I

ew some of Brecht's friends sitting around; I drew Brecht.



Brecht about 1945, by Edith Schloss.

He was a man, probably small, who listened more than he spoke. He was shrewd like a businessman and as guarded in his statements. He had a south German accent. He sat back in his chair watching people, moving his chin, his eyes following the smoke from his cigar. His mouth was pursed, the lower lip jutting, the nose long. His eyes became small as pinpoints when he suddenly looked at someone sharply, like a rodent. Though he could make a cutting remark, penetrating someone's mental meanderings, generally he was most attentive and mildly amused. He wore a German worker's blue jacket with a low, open collar. It made his neck and throat seem, at times, poised to withdraw like a turtle's. This I thought his most remarkable, touching feature. His hair, cut very short, ended in an untidy fringe on his forehead. That he was rarely well-shaven and that he wore that jacket seemed to be for deliberate effect.

Brecht and Ruth Berlau, the Danish woman with whom he was living, were baffling. She in her 30s, he in his 40s, seemed ancient, and odd in their way of going about. Brecht's unwashed appearance, the smell of cigar smoke and drinks that always hung around the studio, the smart cracks and tired cynicism of his friends, and everyone's outdated bourgeois mannerisms confused me. I could not understand that nod and tried revolutionaries behaved like that.

When they were not all theorizing or telling jokes, Brecht himself told dry little stories: How he had been stopped by the police when out walking in California, where — if you used your legs and not your wheels — you were suspect. How he had seen leftist European intellectuals, now successful in Hollywood, ordering servants to throw them into the swimming pool in order to sober up. And how, when he had been asked all over the world, especially in Moscow, if he was a member of the Communist Party, he had always answered: "Read what I write."

Once I dropped in at the studio when on my way to eat. He was hungry, too, so he came along. I took him to a Waldorf Cafeteria on Lexington Avenue. The name intrigued him, so fancy for something so ordinary. He had never been in a cafeteria. Wary, he followed me in everything I did: got a tray, got silver, got a glass, stood in line to catch the eye of the bored attendant. We sat down together at one of the tables. At the others, in midafternoon in winter, were elderly men, not quite down and out, most of them without color, all of them alone. Brecht's eyes moved briskly. He was learning.

"The Threepenny Opera" had been part of my childhood, when everyone was humming or quoting bits from it. A young Italian who worked for my father, who wore boots and sported a pearl-handled revolver, impressed my brother and me by hammering out "Mack the Knife" so sternly that he made the upright piano shake and dance.

I saw "The Threepenny Opera" for the first time in the 1950s. Marc Blitzstein's translation, in New York. In the late 1920s, middle-class Germans appreciated Brecht's brutal wit, pleased to be taken seriously enough to be caricatured. And Weill's songs touched the nerve of old German Romanticism, only half-buried under the tough, jazzy tunes. But three decades later in New York, the gutter slang, the rubbing-your-nose-in-the-dirt lesson, the European cabaret style, the typical German roughness and solemnity seemed stifled and out of date. It reminded the audience not of what one disliked about society, but of what one disliked about Germany.

"Why bury a masterpiece because Zanuck made a mistake?" says Bob Joseph. "He got a director who had never been to Europe, Henry King, he cast it with middle-aged people which was a disaster. Hemingway was writing about young people in their 20s." (The three main characters are, in fact, 34 years old; their friends are presumably of the same age.)

Americans in their 20s are buying Hemingway like mad, according to Joseph. Since they know nothing of war (Goldstone, the director, took his cast to visit the D-Day graves), Joseph, who is co-producing the mini-series, looks on his adaptation as an anti-war document and as an introduction to World War I. "World War I was the most underrated war," he says.

"Kids today have buried the two wars: World War I is blended into World War II. I've changed it so Jake is not wounded at the Italian front but with the French because most Americans don't know that the Italians were on our side in World War I."

"There's a battle scene where we actually see Jake wounded and I've tried to create an ambience of amputees to remind people what Paris and London looked like after World War I. When Hemingway wrote, the streets were people with amputees, and people on little platforms. The stink of World War I was everywhere so he didn't have to write about the war. Hemingway tried to say war is hell by doing it in the cafes and bullfights and sex encounters and a lot of smoking and drinking because he was a commercial writer. Shakespeare used melodrama in 'Macbeth' and Hemingway exploited human frailties, and if Fox is willing to pay up some money and NBC is willing to put it out, nobody's going to be ashamed."

Joseph, 60, is equally at home in the worlds of culture and commerce. The son of

He had just finished "The Chalk Circle." He lent us this and "The Good Woman of Setzuan" and a volume of poems he wrote in Denmark when first in exile. These were short, the sometimes cumbersome German language reduced to clear, common words. They were not angry or teaching but simply about daily events and the homesickness of a poet.

And then there was "The Children's Crusade," a long poem. I undertook to make a lithograph of it. In outline the several types of children and situations described in a single image was complicated. I had little experience and my pen line was awkward. But I was able to sustain the emotion that had made me want to do it in the first place all through the making of the lithograph. It was the first time a special feeling had made me do and carry through a picture.

It was about children from countries torn by war and revolution trudging through a snowy no man's land. While their fathers were killing each other they were scavengers together. The little girl delousing the boy, the Jew, the cripple, the Nazi, children of all ages and classes were banded together. Not directed by causes or gain, they were savages, innocent and pure, in the wilderness.

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Another Go at Hemingway

PARIS — Since "A Farewell to Arms" with Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in 1932, many writers, including William Faulkner, have tried with varying degrees of success to adapt Ernest Hemingway to films and television. Robert L. Joseph is the latest to try. He has turned the slim, taut (206 pages in paperback) "The Sun Also Rises" into a four-hour TV mini-series now being shot in France and Spain.

The first question, though perhaps not the most polite one, is why not leave the book alone?

There is always a clear and present danger of rationalizing yourself into a good job, which this is, by saying let's have another go at poor Ernest Hemingway," Joseph says. He is a chatty and astute man, a cascade of jowls in heavy-rimmed eyeglasses who met Hemingway a few times in the 1950s. Joseph's rationalization is that he sees himself as Hemingway's surrogate.

I ask myself, if Hemingway had in earn his living as a screenwriter, what would he do with this story? Now it is a hit presumptuous to speak for the dead and to speak for a genius. But if not me, who? If not now, when?

Hemingway was a very commercial writer. He didn't write for the *Tulane Review* or some paper with an editor with frayed cuffs and leaky rubbers and cracked glasses. In other words, what we tend to do is take a commercial writer who becomes a genius and say you can't touch him because he's sacrosanct. The fact is that he wrote to be read.

Now if we can get 50 million people to catch a smell of Hemingway, to see a piece that says war is hell in colorful, vivid and sensual terms, who are we hurting? Who are we hurting? Ten purists who won't say that but they don't go to movies and they rarely go to

MARY BLUME

therapist and they like "Beowulf" and "Samson Agonistes" and three obscure poems by Ezra Pound. There comes a time when intellectualism is really gross."

"The Sun Also Rises," published in 1926, is set mostly in Paris and Pamplona and centers on Jake Barnes, an American newspaperman made impotent by a World War I wound, Lady Brett Ashley, a warmhearted nymphomanic who loves him and their circle of expatriate friends. The NBC mini-series is directed by James Goldstone and stars Hart Bochner as Jake and Jane Seymour as Brett. A very minor character in the book, Georgette, the tart with bad teeth, has been expanded into Stéphane Audran, a distinguished French actress with fine chops. "The Sun Also Rises" was made into an awful film in 1957 starring Tyrone Power and Ava Gardner.

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TRAVEL

Take the Kids and Go: Survival Notes From Around the World

FOREIGN correspondents and contributors of The New York Times offer tips on touring their corners of the world — special attractions for children and coping with practicalities ranging from baby sitters to disposable diapers (available throughout Western Europe) dining out. Moscow has an outstanding puppet theater and children's opera, but no McDonald's. Late hours are standard for children in Spain and Greece, where they are welcome everywhere; residents almost never see the kids with sitters, but hotels can help find one. This is the first group of articles. The second will appear on July 13.

LONDON

For kids under 12, I would strongly recommend the London Zoo in Regent's Park. Hamley's, probably the world's leading shop, 185 Regent Street, it makes F.A.O. Schwarz look like a bargain basement; my 10-year-old stepson considers it the promised land. For over-12s, the street scene in vent Garden, which features buskers and acrobats, and Madame Tussaud's wax museum and planetarium have proved very popular. On a more serious level, kids like the Tower of London, with Crown Jewels and Beefeaters, very much.

The telephone directory's Yellow Pages give a list of baby-sitting agencies. One that is highly recommended is Universal Sitters, 250 Kings Road, London SW3 (tel: 1-5767). They will also meet children arriving alone by plane, and they conduct sightseeing tours for them, singly or in groups.

For real emergencies, dial 999 and give particulars to the operator. Again, the Yellow Pages have a list of private doctors, or you may consult the hotel about National Health Service offices (as the British call them) in the area.

Sources of Advice

There is a lot of printed matter available. The London Tourist Authority — information centers at Heathrow, Victoria Station, and the Tower of London and Selfridges' department store — put out a book called "London for Children." Two other books — "London for Children" and "Discovering London for Children," both put out by Shire publications and both put out £1.30 (1.85) — can be picked up at information centers or at some bookshops. Still another title: "A Capital Guide for Kids," by Vanessa Miles, published by Allison and Busby at about £2, can be bought in the shops. (Of course, the grass in the latter is meant for dogs, not kids.)

Boat trips on the Rhine are good fun, and in the summer, many cities have outdoor puppet theaters. One Disney sort of castle is at Neuschwanstein in Bavaria. On the Rhine near the Dutch border, an entire Roman city, Xanten, has been faithfully reconstructed. In Munich, the Deutsches Museum is a small-scale Smithsonian. Divided Berlin is fascinating and instructive for teenagers.

My two kids are soccer fanatics — 9-year-old Sam aspires to play for top-ranked Bayern München — and the biggest treat we can give them is to take them to a Bundesliga game. The across-the-board quality of soccer is very high and most big cities have Bundesliga teams. (The soccer season, however, pauses from the end of May until the start of September.)

Practical Matters

Most good hotels can find baby sitters. For English-speaking doctors, ask your hotel concierge or call the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn (tel: 0228-3391) or the various regional consulates in Hamburg (tel: 040-441061), Frankfurt (tel: 0611-74001), Stuttgart (tel: 0711-10211) or Munich (tel: 089-23011).

But if you want to have a joyful time with your kids in this part of the world, take them to Holland. They like kids there.

R.W. Apple Jr.

PARIS

There are lots of good, non-passive activities for kids in Paris. Once you get past the obvious Eiffel Tower/beaux mousées—Notre Dame connection, and energy must be sparked off, some of the most enjoyable places are the Paris parks.

There are rowboats for rent at the lake in le Bois de Boulogne (closed Metro: Porte de l'Asphalte), as well as bicycles at a stand in view of the boathouse. There's a variety of things to see: a waterfall, some extremely well-landscaped grounds, and rough ducks to provide a Parisian twist to Goldilocks' great life riddle. (The ducks in Paris just hang out locally all winter.) The Bois also has the Jardin d'Acclimation (closest Metro: Les Sablons), a small amusement park for kids, no Tivoli to be sure, but a nice place with some good distortion mirrors, a driving test for older kids, a tile train for the younger ones and several arches of junk food.

Children especially like Le Hameau in the ardent at Versailles. It's a tiny village that was built for Marie Antoinette around a pond where she may have played milliken. The roofs are thatched and the pond is full of fish that swarm waiting for a bit of bread. A local 4-year-old also found that he could attract much attention among the fish by spitting into the pond, the kind of exploit that seems to make a visit a success in his age group.

The Pompidou Center also has participatory things for kids between 5 and 12 to do. There's a modeling workshop on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 2 and 4 P.M. Here's also a painting workshop on the same time schedule with bilingual people in charge. The museum's children's library is open for kids from 6 to 14 on weekdays from noon until 7 P.M.

Le Napoléon, at 4 Avenue de la Grande Armée (Metro Charles de Gaulle-Etoile) always has four full-length cartoon features going at once, in French.

Emergencies

For help when a child or an adult gets sick, call the American Hospital (63 Boulevard Victor Hugo, Neuilly sur Seine, tel: 47-53-001). The hospital has English-speaking physicians and a regular out-patient clinic.

Sitters are usually arranged through the travel concierge.

Meals: The news is disastrous. Burger King and McDonald's are firmly entrenched in Paris. For those kids with severe pizza habits (while getting a pretty good Italian meal for the parents at the same time), try

Livio, in Neuilly (Metro Pont de Neuilly). Reservations (tel: 624-8132) are an absolute necessity.

John Vinocur

W. GERMANY

The Germans have a big scary word for it: *Kinderfeindlichkeit*. It means being unfriendly to children, and it is very serious and real. When my kids take the bus to school, they are regularly shoved, squashed and denied seats by older Germans; if they laugh or joke aloud, threatening scowls reduce them to trying to reduce them to silence. Being Americans and having lived for six years in family-loving, children-friendly Spain, the kids now regard this sort of behavior as simply aberrant. That it also happens to be a majority sentiment does not trouble them one iota.

Children who visit West Germany may not have the time or experience to come to this dialectical conclusion, so they and their parents are best warned in advance. "The Germans are crazy about their cats and dogs," Liselotte Funcke, a Social Democratic politician, told the Children's Protective Association in Hamburg a while back, "but their kids get their nerves." German children respond accordingly, holding their heads in dutiful silence as they sit in restaurants, developing a numb, wordless lack of spontaneity that an outsider can mistake for insolence.

The only way for a tourist with children to handle the prevailing *Kinderfeindlichkeit* is to ignore the natives. If old men try to glare your kids into silence, just glare back. Believe the way you always do and let the Germans regard you as subversive anarchists. As my kids say, they're the strange ones, not us.

Germans are fond of sticking on their cars a little red heart that says "A Heart for Children," but their aggressive driving habits result in frightful child fatalities on the streets and highways. Children have to be careful crossing streets and should, like the Germans, respect the stoplights and only use pedestrian crossings.

Amusement Infrastructure

Perhaps because it is a nation that insists on keeping children firmly in their place, West Germany has developed a surprisingly ample amusement infrastructure for kids. Most big cities have wonderful zoos — the ones in Cologne, Munich and West Berlin are particularly recommended — and parks. (Of course, the grass in the latter is meant for dogs, not kids.)

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My two kids are soccer fanatics — 9-year-old Sam aspires to play for top-ranked Bayern München — and the biggest treat we can give them is to take them to a Bundesliga game. The across-the-board quality of soccer is very high and most big cities have Bundesliga teams. (The soccer season, however, pauses from the end of May until the start of September.)

Practical Matters

Most good hotels can find baby sitters. For English-speaking doctors, ask your hotel concierge or call the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn (tel: 0228-3391) or the various regional consulates in Hamburg (tel: 040-441061), Frankfurt (tel: 0611-74001), Stuttgart (tel: 0711-10211) or Munich (tel: 089-23011).

But if you want to have a joyful time with your kids in this part of the world, take them to Holland. They like kids there.

James M. Markham

GREECE

When it comes to taking children on holidays, Greece is something of a children's paradise: they can be taken almost anywhere, anytime. About the only thing the country doesn't have is a Disneyland.

Greek children are seen out so late at night, in restaurants and cinemas or any of the customary entertainment spots frequented by grown-ups. Families in Greece are tight-knit social units, and leaving the children at home while parents go out is "not done." The quest for baby sitters is largely limited to the foreign community. Consequently, don't be surprised if you find yourself at a midnight movie, a coastal taverna or café spelling over with kids playing hide-and-seek between tables, and Greek parents not raising a brow in disapproval.

However, for those who prefer to put their children to bed, baby-sitting is no problem. Most hotels provide the service, otherwise one can consult the local English-language daily Athens News. One baby-sitting service is Total Care, at 2 Amalias Street, Kifissia (tel: 8012-518 or 8084-286). As for pediatricians, the U.S. Embassy medical unit (tel: 7212-951, extension 222) can provide a list of recommended English-speaking doctors should your child get sick.

Disposable diapers, infant formula and bottled baby food is readily available throughout Greece.

Prices of all baby items are considerably cheaper at supermarkets than at pharmacies or in hotels.

Children on holiday are largely expected to enjoy the attractions offered to adults. For Athens, the capital, has only two parks worthy of any mention, four bowling alleys, three horseback-riding schools, limited sports facilities, and a small number of playgrounds with the usual Ferris wheel, train of horrors, hall of mirrors and candy vendors.

National Garden

The best park in Athens is the National Garden, situated behind the Parliament building or former Royal Palace and by the capital's Constitution Square. Although it is small, it includes more than 500 varieties of plants, a pond where ducks and swans can be fed, a small zoo and several distractions for children such as sweets and balloon vendors and the occasional chimpanzee performance. Just round the corner, in front of the

Parliament building, adults and children are bound to enjoy the hourly changing of the guard, noted for their national costumes.

The best riding grounds are offered by the Panos Makrides riding school on Xenias Street, Kefalari, northern Athens. They are open between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. every day except Mondays. A taxi ride from the city center costs \$1.50, and a riding lesson for adults or children costs \$6 for a 45-minute session; for information telephone 3011-672.

A noteworthy attraction for children is the Rodeo Lima Park at the coastal suburb of Kalambaka, which is open from 10 A.M. until midnight. There is also the Medramo circus on the coast at Filizades, near Piraeus (tel: 9418-710), the Planetarium at the Evangelion Foundation on Syngrou Avenue (tel: 9411-181) and the War Museum close to the Hilton hotel.

Also recommended is the short trip on the funicular railway up to the top of Lycabettus Hill in the town's center, from which one can enjoy a spectacular view of the city and the coastline, plus a meal or refreshments at the two cafeterias on the hill.

Films and Kiosks

Children's films in English can be seen on Saturday mornings at several Athenian cinemas; a guide to which is again provided by the local English-language daily. If your children are museum lovers, the very large number and variety of them in Athens will be another attraction. Entry is free for those under 12, half price for students. If museums bore them, a partial solution is the kiosks on most street corners. They are open all day long and late at night and sell drinks, candy, small toys, pencils, notepads and comic books.

Staying Up Late

A Greek holiday is best known for its outdoor life, tavernas, cafés and beaches. Athens, or any place in the country, offers children and adults alike the pleasure of dipping into the sea and coming straight to the table for lunch while dripping dry in the sun. And if your children stay out late at night with you and noisily romp about, the Aegean Sea acquired its name when King Aegeus plunged down Cape Sounion's steep cliff believing wrongly that his son had failed to kill Crete's dreaded Minotaur.

Under 12

under 12 are not admitted, though a touch of makeup on a 10-year-old girl will usually be enough to get her past. In hotels, baby sitters are unheard of, unless you are lucky enough to get unusually friendly with the staff. As for the standard Intourist itineraries, they are enough to strain the patience of the most attentive Westerner, much more so that of a child. Many are the young tourists in Moscow who have staged a revolution of their own when confronted by yet another museum or monastery.

In a nutshell, the Soviet Union is not the place to come for fun. For anyone with a serious interest in culture, history or politics, there can be few better places to go. But if your children are a major consideration in your planning, it might be best to head elsewhere. Russia and its revolution will still be around for them to explore later on, and there is a strong chance that you will enjoy the experience far better without them.

John F. Anastasi

SOVIET UNION

So pervasive is the Russian concern for the young that foreigners learn to use their children as a sort of advance guard in the never-ending battle with bureaucracy. Many is the closed door, the overbooked restaurant and the official *nyet* that has yielded before the charms of a tow-haired 3-year-old unshod in the rigors of Soviet red tape.

In a way, that may be the only persuasive reason for bringing children on a trip to the Soviet Union, at least where it concerns those too young to be caught up with the history and politics of the place. For teenagers alert to the world, a journey through the Soviet Union could be a source of enlightenment. For younger children, and for their parents, it could be a source of frustration and tension that would overwhelm the more positive aspects of the trip.

Circuses

In Moscow, there is an imposing puppet theater on the Garden Ring Road, within easy taxi distance of most tourist hotels, where kids can see a show to rival any in the world. There are two first-class circuses and an animal theater, as well as a children's opera, all of them first-class. The Intourist desk in your hotel can procure tickets, at a nominal cost.

There are simpler pleasures, accessible to anyone with the time. The Park of Economic Achievement, up Prospekt Mira in the northern part of the city, has a space exhibit that, when not closed for renovation, the all-purpose Soviet excuse for closed doors, has enough rockets and capsules to delight any youngster. Gorky Park, along the Moscow River a mile from the Kremlin, has a fair with a Ferris wheel, a roller coaster and a dozen other delights, and in the winter snow, children can watch teenagers playing pick-up games of ice hockey on a rink by the river or share the ice-bound pathways with whole families skating arm-in-arm.

In summer, children can enjoy a ride along the river and the adjoining Moscow-Volga Canal in one of the high-speed *rakety*, or rocket boats, the menacing-looking hydrofoils that depart from the dock at the north end of Gorky Park. Older kids love the Moscow subway, and a walk through the eerie chill of Lenin's Tomb on Red Square will bring anyone, adult or child, as close to the heart of the Soviet system as they will.

For those who like to swim or laze on a beach, there is Serebryanye Bor, the silver glade, a 5-ruble (\$6.40) taxi ride west of the Kremlin along the river, with rowboats to hire, a grassy beach and water that is surprisingly warm and clean anytime between mid-June and mid-September.

Prevention

Bringing smaller children to the Soviet Union could be a source of considerable strain. Even the best-planned itinerary in the Soviet Union is subject to sudden, unexpected delays, hours of waiting in hotel lobbies or air terminals where there is little or nothing to distract tired or fractious youngsters. Hotel food is marginal for adults, much worse for those with children who are unaccustomed to trying new foods. Don't look for cornflakes at breakfast or a hamburger worthy of the name at lunch. Tell the kids before you come that there are no McDonald's, no room service in the hotel and little on many menus besides stish kebab, beefsteaks and chicken Kiev, and few of them any credit to the chef.

The boisterousness of many Western children can cause frictions with the more stuffy guardians of Bolshevik rectitude, particularly if displayed anywhere close to the icons of revolution, such as Lenin's Tomb. At the Bolshoi and some other theaters, children are expected to sit in the floor attendant about baby-sitting. A maid can also sometimes be found to sit in the room. The routine for baby-sitting varies from one hotel to the next, so it is best to inquire early.

Practical Matters

If you want to leave your child in the hotel room, ask the floor attendant about baby-sitting. A maid can also sometimes be found to sit in the room. The routine for baby-sitting varies from one hotel to the next, so it is best to inquire early.



Paris: In the Tuilleries Garden.

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Traveling families needing disposable diapers, infant formula and bottled baby food will have to bring these items along, because they are not available in China. Baby supplies can be purchased in Hong Kong or Tokyo, each a frequent stop before entering China.

In case of illness, the Capital Hospital, off Wangfujing Street, has a separate clinic for foreigners (tel: 55-3731, extension 274 or 276).

Christopher S. Wren

INDIA

No child should visit India without riding an elephant or a camel and riding in a rickshaw. Elephant rides are available for aittance at the Delhi Zoo, which is not a bad zoo in its own right. Hotels can also advise on elephant rides.

A tonga is a two-wheeled horse cart of the type used for centuries in this country. Mostly, you find them in the old cities of northern India. They tilt up in the front, and half the passengers sit facing forward, half backward. The tonga provides a good way for tourists, young and old, to plunge safely into the bustle of Indian bazaars. Children obviously should go with adults. Tongas can easily be hired cheaply in Old Delhi, and near Connaught Place in New Delhi.

China

Asia is a strenuous place to travel with children, with its crowded facilities and often primitive sanitation. But the Chinese are fond of children and will often go on their way to make it easier.

The most worthwhile sights in China, like temples and museums, bore children too young to take in the sweep of history. But if kids enjoy climbing the Great Wall north of Beijing or inspecting the stone animals at the Ming tombs. The best excursion is to the Beijing Zoo, with its collection of China's indigenous animals from pandas to tigers and crocodiles.

TECHNOLOGY

Oxford English Dictionary to Be Computerized

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Since the first edition was published exactly 100 years ago, the Oxford English Dictionary has stood as the last word on the English language. From that first volume, which covered the language from "A" to "Ant" and was edited by James Murray, a Scotsman who dropped out of school at age 14, it has grown to more than 200,000 entries. Today there are 13 volumes and three supplements, more than 200,000 pages of definitions, etymological histories and literary allusions.

Now Oxford University Press, after 506 years of paper and ink, is preparing to turn the OED into millions of electronic blips.

In an age of giant computer data bases, it is a massive undertaking, a \$10-million project that has spread far and the publisher's offices in Oxford.

successful, the final product will include the ultimate authority and a host of sub-specialties, custom-made to user's interests. Medical historians will be able to retrieve the dozens of terms limited to an arcane specialty; musicians, the literary references to scores of instruments; lawyers, the relationships between terms rooted in English common law. Eventually it may be available to armchair scholars, unable to pay the \$1,225 price of the bound edition of the OED. "We are trying for a dictionary that bridges centuries and bridges technologies," David Attwells, executive editor of reference books at Oxford's New York office, said.

OTHER dictionaries, of course, have been put into machine-readable formats, including those published by Houghton Mifflin Co. and Merriam-Webster Inc., to ease revision of new volumes. Stripped-down versions of those dictionaries are available with many personal computer word-processing programs, enabling the machine to check spellings or commonly misused words.

At the Oxford project serves a different audience. "Ours is a critical dictionary," Mr. Attwells said. Thus, the challenge is to gain a data base that can tie together thousands of entries that at first glance seem unrelated.

Several months ago the publishing house, with the aid of a \$1-million grant by International Business Machines Corp., leading hardware, software and two IBM data-base experts, set at the task.

The first step is to enter all of the text of the original dictionary and the supplements. "Unfortunately, it's something we must do by hand," Mr. Attwells said. This is because the variety of fonts and symbols used in each entry could not be read using character-recognition devices.

One more difficult problem is to identify and index every part of every entry. Thus, a separate code must precede the spelling, punctuation, part of speech, definition and examples of how word has been used in literature.

He code, said Edmund Weiner, editor of the project, "must tell the computer that the next bit of text is a label identifying the subject matter, for example — or say whether the term is slang, or a rare, obsolete or archaic term."

Once the basic entry is complete, Oxford will be able to do

what it has never before accomplished: merge the thousands of entries in its supplements with the main dictionary.

Essentially the same dictionary that Mr. Murray edited, "ain't" them? A thru K have been updated in decades," said Dr. Kucera, professor of linguistics and cognitive sciences at Brown University.

And, because data bases do not suffer the space limitations of printed word, thousands of previously unused literary references for entries can be added to the electronic version.

Even more dazzling steps will come after the new edition is tested. Then the dictionary's designers will sift through each entry again, updating them and preparing them for electronic base searches.

One of the greatest dangers in the OED project is that it is the bedrock of the English language too easy to change.

In the past, some linguistic fads had been forgotten by the time a new edition was set in type. In the future, updating the electronic dictionary will be possible at the touch of a few keys.

CURRENCY RATES

Last interbank rates on July 5, excluding fees.

4 findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 P.M.

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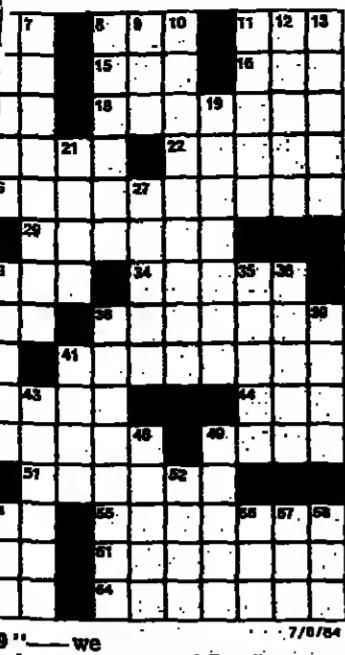
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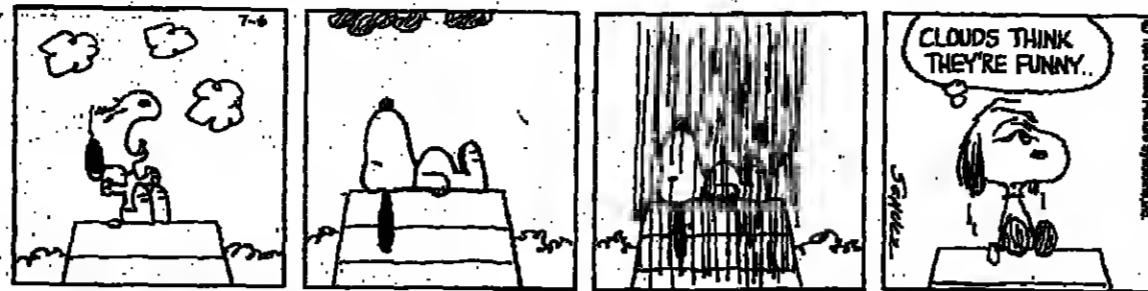
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PEANUTS



لما في العمل

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1984

19 " — we forgot..."
See eye to eye
1 Cylindrical
One who pines
5 Urvelding
8 U.S.N.A. grad.
9 One-fifth of
DLV
1 Drummer of a sort
1 Civil or human follower:
Abbr.
Bus-sched.
entry
Trap

DOWN

This may need a tonic
From — Z
"Mighty" — Rose
Offhand expression in Paris
5 Plate at Sheet
6 Old-womanish
7 Refrained from
8 Hale fellow
9 Modest bigwig
10 Pop pianist
11 Show displeasure
12 Tumult
13 River flowing into the Ouse

19 Roy Rogers's palomino
21 Rabbit's tail
22 Writer Bombeck
24 Places a burden upon
25 Squirrel-like rodent
27 More urgent
31 Sleuth
32 Arrogance
33 India's first prime minister
35 C'est — (namely)
36 Observes
38 Endure
39 School supt.'s domain
41 Clit
43 Adriatic peninsula
45 Cake part
46 Bond or Smiley
47 Inensitive
48 V-shaped fortification
49 "Caveat emptor" item
52 Diners' concerns
54 Opposite of int.
55 Macaw
57 Saul's grandfather or uncle
58 Quattro Preceder

k Times, edited by Eugene Malenk.

IE MENACE



TO SEE YOU, JOEY! I'VE BEEN HANGIN' WITH GROWTHS ALL DAY!

TABLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bobo Lee

A four Jumble square, to form

the word(s) in the box.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(America International)

Jumbles: APRON HANDY ENZYME BAZAAR.

Answer: What the picnickers were — HAMPERED

WEATHER

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

EAST

BLONDIE

OH, MR. BEASLEY, IS THERE ANYTHING I CAN DO FOR YOU?

SMACK! YES, I'D LIKE ONE OF THOSE JELLY DOUGHNUTS HE WAS EATING WHEN HE LEFT.

SOME DAYS YOU JUST LUCK INTO THINGS.



BEETLE BAILEY

HORN BLAZER MAYBE WE SHOULD SET ASIDE A NO-SMOKING SECTION.

HE SPENDS HALF HIS TIME BORROWING MONEY AND THE OTHER HALF NOT PAYING IT BACK.

RUN! IF YOU'RE WONDERING WHY, PET, I'M NOT.

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Air Florida
To London
Crucial to

SPORTS

Cardinals' Rookies Cool Off Giants

By Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANCISCO — Rookie Rickey Horton and Kurt pitched the St. Louis Cards to a doubleheader sweep Wednesday, putting a end to the San Francisco six-game winning streak. Horton (5-1) seven innings in the 4-3 win, the Giants to two.

EBALL ROUNDUP

ore Bruce Sutter took over his 20th save of the

Green provided the evening run with a two-run in the sixth inning. Green leaped the game-winning he-1 nightcap with a run-single in the fourth.

a right-hander making on-league debut scattered over 8½ innings in the game to help the Cardinals first doubleheader sweep of the year.

was jumped on Jeff Robinson (10) for a run in the first of the nightcap on Willie's double and Steve Braun's he Giants tied it, 1-1, in the of theinning when Chili single scored Dan Gladman the Cards scored single our straight innings, begin the fourth, began the Green's tie-single.

thus touched Mark Davis two runs in the first inning pener. Lonnie Smith single second and scored on a 'y Ozier Smith, who stole third on a grounder

the home on George Henrounder. Jeff Leonard ho the Giants in the third,

Major League

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	CA
EAST	35	35	.500	1
Yankees	44	37	.540	7
Red Sox	44	37	.540	119
Reds	35	46	.471	120
Phillies	25	55	.300	179
Cardinals	25	45	.400	179
Giants	33	45	.421	21
WEST	43	39	.524	7
Angels	40	43	.480	2
Mariners	37	41	.474	4
Rockies	39	44	.452	4
Astros	39	44	.452	4
Twins	32	40	.429	75

	W	L	Pct.	CA
EAST	45	35	.563	1
Yankees	43	37	.529	2
Red Sox	35	46	.471	54
Reds	45	45	.500	4
Phillies	31	51	.386	14
Cardinals	43	39	.524	7
Giants	40	43	.474	4
Twins	37	41	.474	4
Rockies	39	44	.452	4
Astros	39	44	.452	4
West	32	40	.429	75

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	CA
EAST	45	35	.563	1
Yankees	43	37	.529	2
Red Sox	35	46	.471	54
Reds	45	45	.500	4
Phillies	31	51	.386	14
Cardinals	43	39	.524	7
Giants	40	43	.474	4
Twins	37	41	.474	4
Rockies	39	44	.452	4
Astros	39	44	.452	4
West	32	40	.429	75

Wednesday Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

Yankees 10, Red Sox 12

Yankees 10, Red Sox 12

Red Sox 10, Yankees 12

OBSERVER

The 'New Man' Mystique

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — So now we have the new man. You read about him in the magazines. You see movies about him. People appear on television to talk about him, and sometimes he comes on television to talk about himself. "I am the new man, nothing at all like the previous man."

Why does he say "the previous man" when he means "the old man"? Because the new man is sensitive. He is not cruel. The previous man was cruel, but the new man is sensitive. He realizes that "the old man" is a coarse phrase which cruel men sometimes use when speaking irreverently of their fathers.

He does not want to offend fathers by saying, "I am the new man, nothing at all like the old man," even though the context would make it clear to all but the most dim-witted that when he says he is "nothing at all like the old man," he is not talking about his father, but about the breed of man who existed before the new man came along.

It is a measure of the new man's sensitivity that he cries freely and then writes magazine articles about it. These are not boastful articles. The new man does not need to boast. When he writes about incidents that have made him blubber and bawl, his goal is to be helpful, helpful to other men, men who are not — shall we say — as new as they might be.

What he is saying is, "Look, guys, I've got as much hair on the chest as the next fellow, but I still break down in tears every time I see a rerun of 'Stella Dallas.' Be new like me; be proud that you are man enough to cry."

Now, some cautious nippicker will write to ask, "Do I have to have as much hair on my chest as the next fellow before I can cry as coyously as the new man?" The new man would not write this letter.

Why? For one thing, because it is a wise-guy letter. You know perfectly well that a man without a single hair on his chest can cry just as freely as a man whose chest is as hairy as a barbershop floor. Sure you do. But you can't resist writing something that will make a columnist feel bad, can you?

This is the kind of letter written by the cruel, insensitive previous man who enjoyed making people

feel bad. If I receive such a letter, I shall show it to the new man. When he sees how rotten it makes me feel, he will cry, regardless of how little hair he has on his chest, and afterward he will write a magazine article about his flow of tears and the healthy, purgative effect on his emotions.

I know what you are thinking. You are thinking, "Is this bird the new man or the old man, and if he's the new man bow come he's cruel enough to use abusive language like 'captive nippicker' against mildly officious letter writers?"

I don't know the answer. Because it is terrible not being new. I have struggled to shed my out-of-date personality and grow into new-man mode.

Since the new man does half the housework, I have begun operating the vacuum cleaner, dishwasher, stove and all those cans that spray out detergents at the touch of a button, but there has been bad feeling about my attempt to share in the child rearing.

This arises because our youngest child is 30 and married. The new man spends a lot of time in the sandbox with his children, and reading them bedtime stories, and putting their throwaway diapers in the neighbors' trash cans. Have you ever tried to get a 30-year-old into the sandbox?

The bedtime story did seem feasible, but after the first week the boy said, "Dad, I don't mind you phoning up every night to read me a chapter of 'War and Peace' — did I mention that we live 500 miles apart?" — "but —"

Well, the "but" was that his wife didn't like his being tied up listening to a bedtime story when she wanted him for washing the dishes. I did not insist. The new man never deliberately breaks up a marriage unless the wife wants him to.

The day the boy asked me to cut out the bedtime stories — and I'm proud to admit this — I cried. It felt so good I wanted to rush into the street shouting, "I'm crying and I love it." In fact, I was halfway out the door before common sense intervened. And so, instead of wasting my tears in street shouts, I decided to write about them right here. Am I a new man, or am I not?

New York Times Service